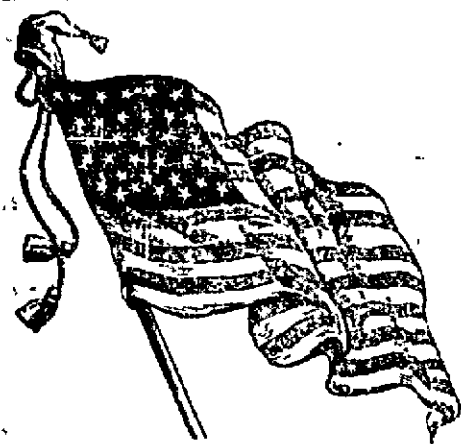


The Daily Gazette
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SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES BOST. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Expedition up the Tennessee.

The gunboat expedition up the Tennessee river to Florence, Ala., has returned, and was a complete success. They captured three rebel gunboats and a large amount of freight. The most astonishing and encouraging part of the news is the hearty and outspoken Union feeling exhibited by the people, all along the Tennessee river, even to Florence, in Alabama, where our officers and men went ashore and mingled in a friendly manner with the citizens. The Tennesseans manifested their zeal by 250 of them enlisting on the gunboats. This is cheering news, indeed.

The Victory at Roanoke Island.

The surrender of Roanoke Island is confirmed. We publish some of the particulars, derived from the rebels. The battle must have been a severe one, as the rebels acknowledge their loss at 300 killed and 1000 wounded. Our army took 2000 prisoners. The rebel fleet of gunboats was destroyed. Elizabeth City was burned by the inhabitants, and occupied by our troops. It is indeed a great victory, and must strike terror into the hearts of the rebels.

The Recent Successes.

The armies of the west and Burnside's expedition have raised the hopes of the nation by the vigor of their movements. The policy of advancing altogether or not at all, is abandoned, and our armies are emancipated from the humbug of anacrona strategy. We believe the new secretary of war has cut the knot of red tape which held the Union forces still until the troops on the Potomac got ready. Our generals, under the new principles adopted in the conduct of the war, will now strike whenever and wherever there is an opportunity, whether Washington is safe or not. Those generals who believe in fighting will have a chance, and the first efforts under the new regime, show that the martial spirit of our brave volunteers is all that the nation could ask.

The successes of the past few days have infused new hope into the hearts of the people. The way appears to be open to conquer a peace. Let us rejoice that this is so, and that the end of treason will speedily come.

Much of the credit of this new phase in our efforts belongs to Commander Foote, who has demonstrated what gunboats can do, under brave and energetic management. Gen. Burnside, too, deserves the highest credit for his perseverance and courage under the most disheartening circumstances. We hope much from the expedition under his charge. His next blow, we trust, will be at the traitors at Norfolk, who already acknowledge that their only hopes of safety are in the swampy and malarial which intervenes between them and the federal forces.

The Treason of Gen. Stone.

The arrest of Gen. Stone for holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy, will not strike the mind with so much surprise as distrust. The country is already prepared for further arrests of the same kind. That the enemy have friends high in command in our army has been believed. The information obtained by them of our most secret movements have been so correct, and so often repeated, that it is impossible that all our officers can be true. Who are the traitors? It is a painful question, and more so because it cannot be answered. The strangest phase of this matter relating to disloyal officers, is that the government should so long turn a deaf ear to complaints on that subject, and refuse investigation. It is still more singular that some of our highest officers should put obstacles in the way of investigation into the doubtful conduct of such men as Stone, while they have been eager to hunt down those known to be loyal and true. It is certain that time would develop and expose all the rascalities and disloyalties of this war, but in the interval, the nation would be destroyed. We cannot and ought not to wait for so slow a process; we hope therefore, since a beginning has been made, the subject will be pursued without reference to the parties who may be implicated, whatever may be their station.

It is probable that the manner in which the attack upon Bull's Bluff was ordered by Gen. Stone, was premeditated treachery. It will be remembered that a communication was received from the enemy, conveying what purported to be Stone's orders to Col. Baker, said to be found on the battlefield, which would exonerate the former from the responsibility of the defeat. The enemy said they could not bear to see "so honorable a man as Gen. Stone, suffer unjustly." Therefore they sent the paper that he might be relieved from blame.

The country should insist that Gen. Stone be immediately tried and punished. If he is guilty, there ought to be no delay in making it known, together with the circumstances of his treason. We need an example, that it may be certain that all such double-dealers will meet their doom.

It will be noted as a significant fact that

Stone was one of the most pro-slavery of all our generals. He compelled his soldiers to catch slaves and return them to rebel masters, and issued an order threatening to surrender to the civil authorities of Maryland, any soldier who did not obey the nigger-catching laws of that state, in every particular.

At the time of his arrest Gen. Stone commanded a division of the army extending from Edward's Ferry to the Chain Bridge. He is a native of Massachusetts, a West Point cadet, married a southern wife, and lived in the south until the breaking out of the rebellion.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 9.

EDITOR'S GAZETTE:—You will undoubtedly be surprised at receiving a letter from your correspondent from this place, but the reason thereof and how he came to be here, you will learn in due course of the record of events.

His direct route to St. Louis, whether he is bound, was over the Hannibal & St. Jo. railroad to Macon City; or Hudson, thence by the North Missouri railroad to that point; but the wives and some children of several officers of the 13th, who had accompanied their husbands to Leavenworth, being on their return to Wisconsin without a responsible male protector, his gallantry led him to diverge from his direct route, and accompany them through the enemy's country, and see them safe across the Mississippi as far as Quincy; and at that point finding that it was direct to come by this route as by the Hannibal & St. Jo. and North Missouri railroads, and a much better road, he came; but missing the connection, he is compelled to lay over until to-morrow, which, of course, generates a little wrath, some of which he proposes to work off by epistolary venting.

We were not a particularly gay party that day. Somehow there was a tugging at the heart-strings, a sort of choking sensation and rush of water to the eyes that had a saddening effect. This bidding adieu to husbands, fathers, sons and friends, which to some of them must be fatal, is not calculated to inspire mirth and hilarity in a very eminent degree; and your correspondent, although it may not tell much for his manhood, confesses that he was so seriously affected by it that he fears he was not as amiable and interesting during the journey as he is wont to be. The ladies will accept this as an apology.

The regiment was under orders to march the next morning for Fort Scott; still the boys were in good spirits, except those who being unable to march were left behind, of which, I am sorry to say, there were quite too many. The fact of so large a sick list I am assured arises from two causes: too much heat, and too little cold water. If the boys would throw the stores out of their tents and bathe themselves more frequently with cold water, they would be much healthier. Those regiments that have used no stores are in a much better condition than those who have. The 9th Wisconsin have used none, and there is no sickness in it. The 1st Kansas have used none and have not slept in a tent for the last eight weeks, and the surgeon assured me that there were none sick, and further that they had not lost five men from disease during the whole campaign of over eight months. Where stores are used they heat the tent about as hot as an oven; the men lie down and go to sleep in a state of perspiration, the pores open before the fire goes out, the inside of the tent gets about as cold as it is outside; in the morning they awake with cold chills, pain in the side, rheumatism, etc., and are in an excellent condition to be attacked by pneumonia, lung fever, and other diseases, and if they have been suffering from measles or mumps, as is the case with our men, they are sure to have a relapse, and it runs into something more serious.

I hope our people will take the hint, and in writing to their sons, brothers and friends who are in the army, exhort it upon them as a sacred duty, to keep themselves clean, to wash to whole body frequently in cold water, and beware of sleeping in a tent with fire in it.

I took a stroll this morning in the neighborhood of "Old Abe's" residence in this city. It is remarkably still and quiet thereabouts, at present. It is a political Mecca no longer. The anxious faces and throbbing hearts that thronged it one year ago, big with expectation, are gone; some to fruition, some to disappointment, and some to the grave. I thought of poor Ellsworth and was sad. But I have said nothing of our trip through secession. First, then, from Leavenworth to Weston, seven miles, was by stage—fare \$1.25. By the way, you know how sneeringly our democratic friends used to speak of "bleeding Kansas," but I assure you if they should travel through the state now and experience the hotel and stage fare, and pay the bills, they would say "bleeding Kansas" still, but it would be with a groan and a curse instead of a sneer; however, having bid themselves I suppose they think it is no more than right that others should bleed also.

From Weston to St. Jo by Platt county railroad, 35 miles, arriving at 4 P. M., completes the first day, leaving by Hannibal & St. Jo railroad next morning at 3 o'clock. Not a very close connection, you see, but no matter, it is all the better for hotel keepers. Five miles this side of St. Jo we were detained by a smash up of a freight train of seven cars, loaded with government stores, ran off the track in crossing a bridge, out through the timbers and all went down, smashing them and their contents badly. Among the rest, Mrs. Gen. Lane's new carriage, presented to her by the General's Chicago friends. Two hours were spent, not very agreeably, I assure you, for it was very dark and bitter cold, in getting transported around the wreck and over the ice, to another train. We were detained by broken rails and various other causes, unknown to the writer, so often during the day, that we did not arrive at Quincy until 7 o'clock P. M., when we should have done so by 3 o'clock. The consequence was we missed the train going north, and which

compelled the ladies to lie over until 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

We came over the road this time mostly by day light, which gave me a good look at the country. Not more than one-fifth, if as much as that, of the country between St. Jo and Palmyra, that could be seen from the cars, is under cultivation. It is a prairie country, rolling, mostly, with an abundance of timber on the streams and in numerous groves. The soil I should judge is inferior to that of Rock county. The show of towns and villages is very meager. Mere clusters of straggling huts at the different stations; forsaken by man if not of heaven; the business of all the towns, villages, hamlets and clusters, on the line of the road from St. Jo to Palmyra, a distance of 190 miles, exclusive of the two latter, would not, in my opinion, amount to that of Janesville alone. In the vicinity of Macon City, the junction of the North Missouri railroad, are immense coal fields, and I believe iron and other ore. The country, although the soil is said to be of only second quality, has great resources, and when they become developed, which won't be however until slavery and the present miserable race of huttercolor secessionists become extinct, will be a rich and prosperous portion of the great republic, the United States of America. Good night. Yours, VOX.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FROM THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Exciting News Generally.

REBELDOM IN TROUBLE.

[Porter's Monroe letter of the 9th.]

It was rumored at Norfolk, on the morning of the 9th, that three regiments had been recently sent to Roanoke Island, and as there was no chance of escape they are all probably captured. The rebels acknowledge that the only obstacle of importance to retard Burnside's march upon Norfolk are swamps, marshes and sickness.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.

Two persons just arrived, report that the rebels are evacuating Bowling Green, with indications of their proceeding toward Nashville.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.

The Gazette's dispatch from Cairo, dated this morning, reports that Gen. Grant has surrounded Fort Donelson with seven batteries of artillery, and that the Fort will be shelled or surrendered to day or to-morrow. There are 4000 men in the Fort.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the Commercial says:—Two men were arrested at Princeton, a few days since, by the surveyor of the port. Upon searching their persons their clothing and boot legs were found wadded with letters for parties in the south, many of them from Europe. One of them had a large amount of gold on his person.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.

The Union Chamber of Commerce today unanimously passed a resolution urging our senators to support the treasury note bill recently passed by the house.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the Democrat says: Com. Foote has just received dispatches from Capt. Phelps of the gunboat Conestoga, announcing the return of the gunboat expedition up Tennessee river, after capturing a new rebel gunboat and destroying all other rebel boats on the river as far up as Florence, Ala.

The Republican's Fort Henry dispatch says: That portion of the army encamped near the river has been moved two miles further back, with all their batteries, from which point roads are good, and a speedy forward movement can be made when desired. Two more regiments arrived to day, and two steamers laden with troops are just coming in sight.

The enemy at Fort Donelson is being rapidly reinforced, and prisoners say that they are confident they can hold the position. Trees are being felled two miles around the fort by gangs of negroes. Gen. Pillow commands there with 2000 men, embracing some of the best artillerymen in the army. There are two small forts and three camps, several hundred yards from the main fortifications, and present appearances indicate that the coming battle will be much more desperate than at Fort Henry. Our guns are planted for the attack.

[Special dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Vermont, today appointed major general in the army, is a grandson of Ethan Allen of revolutionary fame, and is one of the "Patriot God Barabones" kind; being equally effective in praying and fighting. He has the highest reputation for military capacity. Gen. II. is already a colonel in the service, having been colonel of the 2d infantry, and brigadier general by brevet, until within the past two or three years, since when he has been in private life. Generals Abercrombie and Montgomery, of the volunteer service, were his lieutenant colonel and major, respectively, in the old 2d regiment. He has been ordered for this appointment for some months.

Messrs. Fenton and Dawes, of the Van Wyck committee, go to Harrisburg to-morrow, to ferret out fraud in contracts. The house has not, as stated, acted on the ten million treasury note bill. It was introduced in the senate, and threats of postponing action on it in the house until the senate acts on the \$150,000,000 bill, are made enthusiastic friends of that measure.

Efforts to discredit the well authenticated fact that Gen. McClellan is to be reduced to the command of the army of the Potomac, are futile. "Jou" of the Baltimore Sun, this morning confirms our statement to that effect.

The nomination of Gen. Sigel as major general will be sent to the senate to-morrow.

Maj. Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock was confirmed to-day.

Dr. Ives, one of the principal editorial writers of the New York Herald, who has been here temporarily for the purpose of re-organizing its Washington department, and netting himself as its chief correspondent, was arrested to day by order of Secretary Stanton, and sent to Fort McHenry. He is suspected of being a rebel spy. He has a brother in the rebel army. The Doctor was himself formerly a Jesuit priest, and professor of Biblical literature in the Catholic college at Milwaukee. Yesterday Ives gave a breakfast to McClellan's staff, and threatened the wrath of the Herald against the war department unless he had news immediately on its arrival and in advance of all other papers. The immediate occasion of the dismissal of Ives, from the previous correspondence was his calling the White House party a "social blunder," greatly to his (Hennett's) wrath.

Ten negroes confined in the Washington jail on suspicion of being runaway slaves, were discharged to-day, in compliance with Secretary Seward's late orders.

A court martial in Gen. Stone's case will soon be ordered.

Maj. Gen. Hitchcock is now living in retirement at St. Louis. He has been tele-

graphed to take immediate command at Cairo. He was assistant adjutant general to Gen. Scott, and brigadier general by brevet in Mexico, his offending Gen. Davis was forced to resign. He is not a slave catcher. His appointment was earnestly advocated by Mr. Collamer. He is spoken of as one of the greatest military men of the country.

The finance committee of the senate reported the treasury note bill, this morning, with important amendments in the legal tender clause. They reported because they are equally divided, Fessenden, Simmons and Pearce, being against, and Sherman, Howe and McDougal, for it. The amendments provide that the interest on all public debts shall be payable in coin; and the receipts from customs, sales of public lands, and confiscation are devoted to the payment of interest and the creation of a sinking fund. Also, that the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, sell government bonds from time to time for what may bring; and that persons depositing gold or treasury notes with the assistant treasurer of the United States for more than thirty days, shall receive five per cent. interest.

PORT HENRY, Feb. 10.

This morning a box of cartridges exploded in one of the tents of the infantry encamped near the parapet. The arm of one of the privates was broken.

The health of the troops was as good as could be expected from their exposure. Nineteen dead bodies of rebels are reported to have been found in one of the trenches of Fort Henry. Our troops captured, near the railroad bridge, a thousand dollars worth of hides and twelve boxes of beef, and the telegraph office and batteries at Danville.

A. H. Markland has been appointed, by Gen. Grant, postal director for this division.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

Gen. Stone passed through this city in the twelve o'clock train last night, in custody of a route for Fort Lafayette.

Gen. Stone was arrested yesterday morning, first, for misbehavior at Ball's Bluff; second, for holding correspondence with the enemy before and since Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp; third, for treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, unmolested; fourth, of a design to expose his force to capture by the enemy, under pretence of orders for moving from the commanding general.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 10.

By General Order No. 17, Gen. Hunter declares martial law throughout the state of Kansas, and declares the crime of jayhawking shall be put down with a strong and summary process.

JOSEPH HAYNES, secretary of New Mexico, eleven and a half days from Santa Fe, brings important dispatches to Gen. Hunter, and information regarding affairs in that territory.

The rebel Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley was within 30 miles of Fort Craig, with 2500 Texans, with artillery, and had issued a buncombe proclamation. Colonel Canby has taken active measures to oppose him, and felt able to make a successful resistance. It was reported that a considerable force of Texans were advancing up the Rio Pecos to attack Fort Union. An express had been sent to Denver City for reinforcements, and the Colorado troops would probably march immediately. Martial law had been proclaimed in the territory, and all able bodied men drafted to serve in the militia. All the mules, horses and ammunition in the territory have been seized for the use of the government. The Indians in the territory are reported troublesome.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

Tribune's dispatch, Washington, Feb. 11.

Mr. Arnold, from the committee on lake and river defenses, will report to-morrow. The committee recommends extensive repairs to the fortifications at Mackinac, St. Clair River, Buffalo and Oswego, the establishment of a national foundry at Chicago for casting of heavy ordnance, and depots for naval stores on lakes Michigan, Erie and Ontario, and the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal. The report embraces a large amount of statistics relative to the commerce of the lakes. It says there is no present danger of a rupture with Great Britain, but that power has an advantage over us in the St. Lawrence and Welland canal, capable of admitting gunboats from the Atlantic, which we ought to counterbalance, in order to be prepared for all pressing emergencies.

The naval committee of the house will recommend an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to build gunboats.

Advices from Hattiesburg state that loyal blacks from North Carolina help to man the fleet of Flag Officer Goldsborough, and to serve the guns which have sunk the rebel boats and compelled the surrender of Roanoke Island.

Gen. C. E. Smith, lately at Paducah, has not been rejected by the senate. Objections to him being made by Kentucky senators, the nomination was laid over for the present.

The secretary of war calls for proposals from shippers, ship-owners and express lines, by telegraph, mail or personal application, for establishing a regular daily communication between Fort Monroe and Port Royal, Hattiesburg and Roanoke Island. No proposition of a speculative nature will be entertained, nor will contracts be given to any person not in the line of the business proposed.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.

Dispatches last night corroborate the previous reports of the capture of Roanoke Island. It is thought that Henry A. Wise and three regiments are captured.

Federal officers from Fort Donelson report that Grant had surrounded that fort and would, probably bag 8,000 or 10,000 troops. The rebels are reported evacuating Bowling Green, and falling back on Nashville.

Capture of Roanoke Island.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

PORT MONROE, Feb. 11.

By a flag of truce to-day we learn the complete success of the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island. The island was taken possession of, and Com. Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was destroyed on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants. The city was previously burned, but whether by their shells or the inhabitants, is not certain.

The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the island is supposed to have been a little over 3,000 fighting men. Gen. Wise was ill at Nays Head, and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous he was removed to Norfolk.

All the gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek and was probably destroyed.

One report says that only 70 and another that only 25 of the confederates escaped from the island. Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only 50 on the island

escaped. There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels.

The Richmond Examiner, this morning, in a leading editorial, says: The loss of an entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence of yesterday, by telegraph, is fully confirmed. Twenty-five hundred brave troops on an island in the sea, were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They responded with the most determined courage, but when 15,000 federal troops were landed against them, their retreat being cut off by the surrounding elements, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of the Hattiesburg affair, on a large scale.

The following dispatches on the subject are taken from the Richmond papers of this morning:

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.

The latest news states that Capt. O. Jennings, Wise son of Gov. Wise, was shot through the hip and disabled, though his wound is not mortal. Major Dawson and Lieut. Miller were mortally wounded, and 500 confederates were killed, and the wounded number 1,000. The number of yankees wounded is about the same. A late arrival this morning says that Elizabeth City has been shelled and burned by the yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on to Edenton.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.

Second Dispatch.—A rumor has prevailed that Com. Lynch's fleet of gunboats had been captured. It is not regarded as true, but it is believed that all were burned by the confederates to prevent their capture, with the exception of one, which was endeavoring to make its escape. The fleet went to Elizabeth City from Roanoke Island and was probably burnt at the former point.

Third Dispatch.—A dispatch was received at Richmond at midnight stating as follows: A courier arrived here this P. M., at 4 o'clock, and brought the intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned by the rebels, by its inhabitants. During the conflict the federalists landed a large force. All our gunboats, excepting one were captured by the enemy. Gen. Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk.

The following are the very latest. We copy from the Norfolk Day Book:

A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, from which we gather the following information: The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday, about 7 o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens finding resistance vain, evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames. We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet, except the Fanny or Forest, our informant is not certain which. This eluded the enemy; she was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she was captured.

It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned and that their crews succeeded in making their escape. It is at a loss to conjecture why the boats were not fired before they were abandoned.

The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that having exhausted their supply of coal and ammunition, they proceeded to Elizabeth City, for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, but without success, and the boats could not therefore return to the island, and lend any assistance whatever to our forces.

All the details as published, with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island, are confirmed by the courier, who represents our loss at 300 killed and 1000 wounded, and that of the enemy not less than 1000 killed.

Great havoc was made among the enemy, while coming up the road leading to fort; our soldiers brought to bear on them two 32-pounders, and at every fire their ranks were terribly thinned. The pieces of the fallen, however, were quickly filled. The Park Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict, they were attacked by a whole regiment of zouaves, and though completely overpowered they stood their ground, they did not yield a foot till all but 7 of them had fallen bleeding to the ground.

There is good reason to believe that had Col. Henningson with his artillery been on the island it would not have been forced to surrender.

It is reported that one regiment from Massachusetts was badly cut up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the five it were that was attached to the expedition.

All the southern papers report to day are unanimous in admitting a complete victory for our troops and in saying the loss of the island is a very serious one.

The newspapers to-day occasion great excitement at Old Point. A steamer with official dispatches from Gen. Burnside is hourly expected. The prisoners captured, numbering at least 2,000, will be here in a few days.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island early this morning to inform Gen. Huger that the prisoners of war from Fort Warren had arrived. The rebel steamer West Point came out from Norfolk, and the prisoners were transferred. They numbered four captains, three 1st lieutenants, six 2d lieutenants, two 3d lieutenants, and 38 privates and colored servants. They were taken at Hattiesburg and Smith's River, and are the last of the prisoners of war at Fort Warren, except Com. Barron.

The Norfolk boat brought here the captain of the transport Osceola, which was part of Gen. Sherman's expedition, and was wrecked on the coast of Georgia, Nov. 23, and captain and the whole crew taken prisoners.

The latest intelligence from Savannah is that the federal gunboats were at Wall's Cut, an opening which communicates with Savannah without passing Fort Pulaski.

A dispatch from Charleston to Richmond, says, on the 9th Fort Pickens, with the Niagara and Colorado, opened fire on Forts Mifflin and Barrancas, and the navy yard. After some hours bombardment both vessels hailed off, both are said to be badly damaged. There has been some skirmishing between the federal and rebels at Port Royal ferry. The city of Savannah was being strongly fortified.

CAPE RACE, Feb. 12.

The steamer Teutonia, from Southampton last inst., passed this point this morning and was intercepted. The Tuscarora has been ordered off Southampton by the British government, and has taken up a position near the Needles. The pirate Nashville was still in Southampton dock. The reported naval engagement in the Mediterranean is not confirmed.

No later markets than those received by the Jura.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.

A special to the Republican dated Fort Henry, 11th says: The gunboats Conestoga, Taylor and Lexington returned from the upper Tennessee last night. Boats went to Florence, Ala., and were received with the wildest joy by the people along the river. Old men cried like children, at the sight of the stars and stripes, and invited officers and men into their houses, and told them that all they had was at their disposal. Large numbers were anxious to enlist under the old flag, and the Taylor brought down 250 to fill up the gunboat crews. Our officers were assured that if they would wait a few days, whole regiments could be raised, and if the government would give them arms to defend themselves they could bring Tennessee

back into the Union in a few months.

They said when the secession ordinance was passed, armed men stood at the polls and everything went as certain politicians said.

At Savannah, Clifton, Eastport and Florence the officers and men of our gunboats went ashore without arms and mingled freely with the people. The Union men along the river comprise the wealthiest and best portion of the inhabitants, large numbers of whom have American flags. Not a gun was fired either going or coming.

The rebel gunboats Eastport, Ball's Ward and Muscote, only partially finished, were captured and are here. The Eastport had 250,000 feet of lumber on board, and the Ward had a quantity of iron plating. Steamers Sam Kirkman, Lynn Bell, Julia Smith, Sam Orr and Appleton Belle were burned by the rebels to prevent their capture by the federalists. The railroad bridge at Florence was not destroyed.

A quantity of papers were captured on the Eastport, belonging to Lieut. Brown, late of the federal navy. Among them were letters from Lieut. Maury, stating that submarine batteries could not be successfully used in the rapid streams of the western rivers. One hundred and fifty hogsheads of tobacco and a quantity of other freight will be brought down from the mouth of the Sandy river to-morrow. A daily line of packets has been established between Fort Henry and Cairo.

Nothing during the war has been so prostrating to the rebels as the late victory, and gunboat expedition above named.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; no sales of moment.

Legislative.

SENATE.—Local bills chiefly considered. Sen. Hazen, from the minority of the committee to whom was referred a bill for the repeal of the law known as the "personal liberty law," submitted a report on the subject, going into a full history of the causes for the passage of the law, but favoring its repeal. The report was long and able. The consideration of the whole subject was postponed till Thursday next.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Sanborn's bill providing for retaining moneys derived from licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, in the town, village or city treasury, instead of paying them over for the support of the county poor, was killed.

A bill was passed to repeal section 9 of chapter 13 of laws of 1861, authorizing the state to borrow money to repel invasion. The amendment extends the time for presenting accounts to one year, instead of three months after they accrue. The Assembly receded from its non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the railroad license bill.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

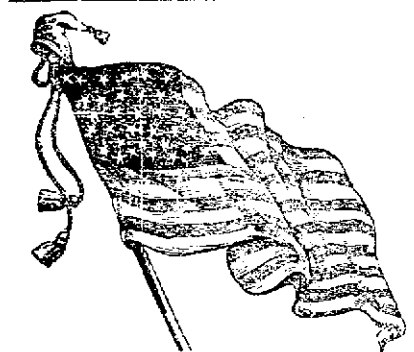
On Christmas day a couple were married in the jail at Cleveland, Ohio, by a clergyman who is also under arrest there.

A confederate treasury note reads as follows: "Six months after the ratification of the treaty of peace between the confederate states and the United States, the confederate states of America will pay five dollars to bearer," etc.

The New York Evening Post says that whether it be true or not that Gen. Scott is going to Vera Cruz, one thing is considered certain—that he is going somewhere in the shape of a rich man.

The Cork (Ireland) Examiner says:—"Ever since the probability of a quarrel with America, the police at Queenstown had special orders to watch the arrivals of the American steamers, in order to ascertain if any political agent from that country landed in Ireland with the purpose of stirring up discontent here."

ANOTHER BRITISH STONE BLOCKADE PROTEST.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer recalls the fact that during the war of 1812 the British commanders on Lake Champlain (see Cooper's History of the American Navy, vol. 2, page 34), attempted to fill up the harbor of Otter Creek by sinking several vessels loaded with stones. This enterprise had for its authors Sir James Provost, Lieut. General D. Rottenberg, Major Generals Brisbane, Power, Robinson and Dwyer; also, the commander of the fleet, Sir James Yeo.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Expedition up the Tennessee.

The gunboat expedition up the Tennessee river to Florence, Ala., has returned, and was a complete success. They captured three rebel gunboats and a large amount of freight. The most astonishing and encouraging part of the news is the hearty and outspoken Union feeling exhibited by the people, all along the Tennessee river, even to Florence, in Alabama, where our officers and men went ashore and mingled in a friendly manner with the citizens. The Tennesseans manifested their zeal by 250 of them enlisting on the gunboats. This is cheering news, indeed.

The Victory at Roanoke Island.

The surrender of Roanoke Island is confirmed. We publish some of the particulars, derived from the rebels. The battle must have been a severe one, as the rebels acknowledged their loss at 300 killed and 1000 wounded. Our army took 2000 prisoners. The rebel fleet of gunboats was destroyed. Elizabeth City was burned by the inhabitants, and occupied by our troops. It is indeed a great victory, and must strike terror into the hearts of the rebels.

The Recent Successes.

The armies of the west and Burnside's expedition have raised the hopes of the nation by the vigor of their movements. The policy of advancing altogether or not at all, is abandoned, and our armies are emancipated from the humbug of anacronistic strategy. We believe the new secretary of war has cut the knot of red tape which held the Union forces still until the troops on the Potomac get ready. Our generals, under the new principles adopted in the conduct of the war, will now strike whenever and wherever there is an opportunity, whether Washington is safe or not. Those generals who believe in fighting will have a chance, and the first efforts under the new regime, show that the martial spirit of our brave volunteers is all that the nation could ask.

The successes of the past few days have infused new hope into the hearts of the people. The war appears to be open to conquest. Let us rejoice that this is so, and that the end of treason will speedily come.

Much of the credit of this new phase in our efforts belongs to Commander Foote, who has demonstrated what gunboats can do, under brave and energetic management. Gen. Burnside, too, deserves the highest credit for his perseverance and courage under the most disheartening circumstances. We hope much from the expedition under his charge. His next blow, we trust, will be at the traitors at Norfolk, who already acknowledge that their only hopes of safety are in the swamps and malaria which intervene between them and the federal forces.

The Treason of Gen. Stone.

The arrest of Gen. Stone for holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy, will not strike the mind with so much surprise as distrust. The country is already prepared for further arrests of the same kind. That the enemy have friends high in command in our army has been believed. The information obtained by them of our most secret movements have been so correct, and so often repeated, that it is impossible that all our officers can be true. Who are the traitors? It is a painful question, and more so because it cannot be answered. The strangest phase of this matter relating to disloyal officers, is that the government should so long turn a deaf ear to complaints on that subject, and refuse investigation. It is still more singular that some of our highest officers should put obstacles in the way of investigation into the doubtful conduct of such men as Stone, while they have been eager to hunt down those known to be loyal and true. It is certain that time would develop and expose all the rascalties and disloyalties of this war, but in the interval, the nation would be destroyed. We cannot and ought not to wait for so slow a process; we hope, therefore, since a beginning has been made, the subject will be pursued without reference to the parties who may be implicated, whatever may be their station.

It is probable that the manner in which the attack upon Ball's Bluff was ordered by Gen. Stone, was premeditated treachery. It will be remembered that a communication was received from the enemy, conveying what purported to be Stone's orders to Col. Baker, said to be found on the battlefield, which would exonerate the former from the responsibility of the defeat. The enemy said they could not bear to see "so honorable a man as Gen. Stone, suffer unjustly!" Therefore they sent the paper that he might be relieved from blame.

The country should insist that Gen. Stone be immediately tried and punished. If he is guilty, there ought to be no delay in making it known, together with the circumstances of his treason. We need an example, that it may be certain that all such double-traitors will meet their doom.

It will be noted as a significant fact that

Stone was one of the most pro-slavery of all our generals. He compelled his soldiers to catch slaves and return them to rebel masters, and issued an order threatening to surrender to the civil authorities of Maryland, any soldier who did not obey the nigger-catching laws of that state, in every particular.

At the time of his arrest Gen. Stone commanded a division of the army extending from Edward's Ferry to the Chain Bridge. He is a native of Massachusetts, a West Point cadet, married a southern wife, and lived in the south until the breaking out of the rebellion.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 9.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—You will undoubtedly be surprised at receiving a letter from your correspondent from this place, but the reason thereof and how he came to be here, you will learn in due course of the record of events.

His direct route to St. Louis, whither he is bound, was over the Hannibal & St. Jo. railroad to Macon City or Hudson, thence by the North Missouri railroad to that point; but the wives and some children of several officers of the 13th, who had accompanied their husbands to Leavenworth, being on their return to Wisconsin without a responsible male protector, his gallantry led him to diverge from his direct route, and accompany them through the enemy's country, and see them safe across the Mississippi as far as Quincy; and at that point finding that it was as direct to come by this route as by the Hannibal & St. Jo. and North Missouri railroads, and a much better road, he came; but missing the connection, he is compelled to lay over until tomorrow, which, of course, generates a little wrath, some of which he proposes to work off by epistolary evaporation.

We were not a particularly gay party that day. Somehow there was a tugging at the heart-strings, a sort of choking sensation and rush of water to the eyes that had a saddening effect. This bidding adieu to husbands, fathers, sons and friends, which to some of them must be eternal, is not calculated to inspire mirth and hilarity in a very eminent degree; and your correspondent, although it may not tell much for his manhood, confesses that he was so seriously affected by it that he fears he was not as amiable and interesting during the journey as he is wont to be. The ladies will accept this as an apology.

The regiment was under orders to march the next morning for Fort Scott; still the boys were in good spirits, except those who being unable to march were left behind, of which, I am sorry to say, there were quite too many. The fact of so large a sick list I am satisfied arises from two causes: too much heat, and too little cold water. If the boys would throw the stores out of their tents and bathe themselves more frequently with cold water, they would be much healthier. Those regiments that have used no stores are in a much better condition than those who have. The 9th Wisconsin have used none, and there is no sickness in it. The 1st Kansas have used none and have not slept in a tent for the last eight weeks, and the surgeon assured me that there were none sick, and further that they had not lost five men from disease during the whole campaign of over eight months. Where stores are used they heat the tent about as hot as an oven; the men lie down and go to sleep in a state of perspiration, the pores open before the fire goes out, the inside of the tent gets about as cold as it is outside; in the morning they awake with bad colds, pain in the side, rheumatism, etc., and are in an excellent condition to be attacked by pneumonia, lung fever, and other diseases, and if they have been suffering from measles or mumps, as is the case with our men, they are sure to have a relapse, and it runs into something more serious.

I hope our people will take the hint, and in writing to their sons, brothers and friends who are in the army, to join it upon them as a sacred duty, to keep themselves clean, to wash to whole body frequently in cold water, and beware of sleeping in a tent with fire in it.

I took a stroll this morning in the neighborhood of "Old Abe's" residence in this city. It is remarkably still and quiet thereabouts, at present. It is a political Mecca no longer. The anxious faces and throbbing hearts that thronged it one year ago, big with expectation, are gone; some to fruition, some to disappointment, and some to the grave. I thought of poor Ellsworth and was sad. But I have said nothing of our trip through secession. First, then, from Leavenworth to Weston, seven miles, was by stage—fare \$1.25. By the way, you know how sneeringly our democratic friends used to speak of "bleeding Kansas," but I assure you if they should travel through the state now and experience the hotel and stage fare, and pay the bills, they would say "bleeding Kansas" still, but it would be with a groan and a curse instead of a sneer; however, having bled themselves I suppose they think it is no more than right that others should bleed also.

From Weston to St. Jo by Platt county railroad, 35 miles, arriving at 4 P. M., completes the first day, leaving by Hannibal and St. Jo railroad next morning at 3 o'clock. Not a very close connection, you see, but no matter, it is all the better for hotel keepers. Five miles this side of St. Jo we were detained by a smash up of a freight train of seven cars, loaded with government stores, ran off the track in crossing a bridge, out through the timbers and all went down, smashing them and their contents badly. Among the rest, Mrs. Gen. Lane's new carriage, presented to her by the General's Chicago friends. Two hours were spent, not very agreeably, I assure you, for it was very dark and bitter cold, in getting transported around the wreck and over the ice to another train. We were detained by broken rails and various other causes, unknown to the writer, so often during the day, that we did not arrive at Quincy until 7 o'clock P. M., when we should have done so by 3 o'clock. The consequence was we missed the train going north, and which

compelled the ladies to lie over until 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

We came over the road this time mostly by day light, which gave me a good look at the country. Not more than one fifth, if as much as that, of the country between St. Jo and Palmyra, that could be seen from the cars, is under cultivation. It is a prairie country, rolling, mostly, with an abundance of timber on the streams and in numerous groves. The soil I should judge is inferior to that of Rock county. The show of towns and villages is very meager. Mere clusters of straggling huts at the different stations; forsaken by man if not of heaven; the business of all the towns, villages, hamlets and clusters, on the line of the road from St. Jo to Palmyra, a distance of 190 miles, exclusive of the two latter, would not, in my opinion, amount to that of Janesville alone. In the vicinity of Macon City, the junction of the North Missouri railroad, are immense coal fields, and I believe iron and other ore. The country, although the soil is said to be of only second quality, has great resources, and when they become developed, which would be however until slavery and the present miserable race of butternut-necked secessionists become extinct, will be a rich and prosperous portion of the great republic, the United States of America. Good night. Yours, VOX.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

Exciting News Generally.

REBELDOM IN TROUBLE.

[Western Monitor letter of the 9th.]

It was rumored at Norfolk, on the morning of the 9th, that three regiments had been recently sent to Roanoke Island, and as there was no chance of escape they are all probably captured. The rebels acknowledge that the only obstacle of importance to retard Burnside's march upon Norfolk are swamps, marshes and sickle.

Two persons just arrived, report that the rebels are evacuating Bowling Green, with indications of their proceeding toward Nashville.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.

The Gazette's dispatch from Cairo, dated this morning, reports that Gen. Grant has surrounded Fort Donelson with seven batteries of artillery, and that the Fort will be shelled or surrendered to-day or to-morrow. There are 3,000 rebels in the Fort.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the Commercial says:—Two men were arrested at Princeton, Ind., yesterday, by the surveyor of the port. Upon searching their persons their clothing and boot legs were found wadded with letters for parties in the south, many of them from Europe. One of them had a large amount of gold on his person.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.

The Union Chamber of Commerce to-day unanimously passed a resolution urging our senators to support the treasury note bill recently passed by the house.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the Democrat says:—Com. Foote has just received dispatches from Capt. Phelps of the gunboat Conestoga, announcing the return of the gunboat expedition up Tennessee river, after capturing a new rebel gunboat and destroying all other rebel boats on the river as far up as Florence, Ala.

The Republican's Fort Henry dispatch says: That portion of the army encamped near the river has been moved two miles further back, with all their batteries, from which point roads are good, and a speedy forward movement can be made when desired. Two more regiments arrived to-day, and two steamers laden with troops are just coming in sight.

The enemy at Fort Donelson is being rapidly reinforced, and prisoners say that they are confident they can hold the position. Troops are being sent to the island around the fort by gunboats. Gen. Pillow commands there with 2000 men, embracing some of the best artillerymen from Columbus. There are two small forts and three camps, several hundred yards from the main fortifications, and present appearances indicate that the coming battle will be much more desperate than at Fort Henry. Our guns are planted for the attack.

[Special dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Vermont, to-day appointed major general in the army, is a grandson of Ethan Allen of revolutionary war fame, and is one of the "God Barebones" kind, being equally effective in praying and fighting. He has the highest reputation for military capacity. Gen. H. is already a veteran in the service, having been colonel of the 2d infantry, and brigadier general by brevet, until within the past two or three years, since when he has been in private life. Generals Abercrombie and Montgomery, of the volunteer service, were his lieutenant colonel and major, respectively, in the old 2d regiment. He has been urged for this appointment for some months. Messrs. Fenton and Dawes, of the Van Wyck committee, gave to General Hitchcock the honor of not being out of the country. The house has not, as stated, acted on the ten million treasury note bill. It was introduced in the senate, and threats of postponing action on it in the house until the senate acts on the \$150,000,000 bill, are made enthusiastic friends of that measure.

Efforts to discredit the well authenticated fact that Gen. McClellan is to be reduced to the command of the army of the Potomac, are futile. "Jon" of the Baltimore Sun, this morning confirms our statement to that effect.

The nomination of Gen. Sigel as major general will be sent to the senate to-morrow.

Maj. Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock was confirmed to-day.

Dr. Ives, one of the principal editorial writers of the New York Herald, who has been here temporarily for the purpose of re-organizing its Washington department, and acting himself as its chief correspondent, was arrested to-day by order of Secretary Stanton, and sent to Fort McHenry. He is suspected of being a rebel spy. He has a brother in the rebel army. The Doctor was himself formerly a Jesuit priest, and professor of Biblical literature in a Catholic college at Milwaukee. Yesterday Ives gave a breakfast to McClellan's staff, and threatened the wrath of the Herald against the war department unless he had news immediately on its arrival and in advance of all other papers. The immediate occasion of the dismissal of Hianscon, the previous correspondent, was his calling the White House party a "social blunder," greatly to his (Bennett's) wrath.

Ten negroes confined in the Washington jail on suspicion of being runaway slaves, were discharged to-day, in compliance with Secretary Seward's late orders.

A court martial in Gen. Stone's case will soon be ordered.

Maj. Gen. Hitchcock is now living in retirement at St. Louis. He has been tele-

graphed to take immediate command at Fort Henry. He was assistant adjutant general to Gen. Scott, and brigadier general by brevet in Mexico, but offending Jeff. Davis was forced to resign. He is not a slave catcher. His appointment was earnestly advocated by Mr. Collamer. He is spoken of as one of the greatest military men of the country.

The finance committee of the senate reported the treasury note bill, this morning, with important amendments in the legal tender clause. They reported because they are equally divided, Fessenden, Simmons and Pearce, being against, and Sherman, Howe and McDougal, for it. The amendments provide that the interest on all public debts shall be payable in coin, and the receipts from customs, sales of public lands, and confiscation are devoted to the payment of interest and the creation of a sinking fund. Also that the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, sell government bonds from time to time for what they will bring; and that persons depositing gold or treasury notes with the assistant treasurer of the United States for more than thirty days, shall receive five per cent. interest.

PORT HENRY, Feb. 10.

This morning a box of cartridges exploded in one of the tents of the infantry encamped near the parapet. The arm of one of the privates was broken.

The health of the troops was as good as could be expected from the exposure.

Nineteen dead bodies of rebels are reported to have been found in one of the trenches of Fort Henry. Our troops captured, near the railroad bridge, a thousand dollars worth of hides and twelve boxes of beef, and the telegraph office and batteries at Danville.

A. H. Markland has been appointed, by Gen. Grant, postal director for this division.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

Gen. Stone passed through this city in the twelve o'clock train last night, in company, on route for Fort Lafayette.

Gen. Stone was arrested yesterday morning, first, for misbehavior at Ball's Bluff; second, for holding correspondence with the enemy before and since Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp; third, for treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, unopposed; fourth, of a design to expose his force to capture by the enemy, under pretence of orders for moving from the commanding general.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 10.

By General Order No. 17, Gen. Hunter declares martial law throughout the state of Kansas, and declares the crime of jayhawking shall be put down with a strong and summary process.

Joseph Haynes, secretary of New Mexico, eleven and a half days from Santa Fe, brings important dispatches to Gen. Hunter, and information regarding affairs in that territory. The rebel Brig. Gen. H. E. Sibley was within 30 miles of Fort Craig, with 2,500 Texans, with artillery, and had issued a bancheon proclamation. Colonel Cook has taken active measures to oppose him, and felt able to make a successful resistance. It was reported that a considerable force of Texans were advancing on the Rio Pecos to attack Fort Union. An express had been sent to Denver City for reinforcements, and the Colorado troops would probably march immediately. Martial law had been proclaimed in the territory, and all able bodied men drafted to serve in the militia. All the mules, horses and ammunition in the territory have been seized for the use of the government. The Indians in the territory are reported troublesome.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

New York, Feb. 12.

Tribune's dispatch, Washington, Feb. 11.—Mr. Arnold, from the committee on lake and river defenses, will report to-morrow. The committee recommends extensive repairs of the fortifications at Mackinac, St. Clair River, Buffalo and Oswego, the establishment of a naval factory at Chicago for casting of heavy ordnance, and depots for naval stores on lakes Michigan, Erie and Ontario, and the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal. The report embraces a large amount of statistics relative to the commerce of the lakes. It says there is no present danger of a rupture with Great Britain, but that power has an advantage over us in the St. Lawrence and Welland canal, capable of admitting gunboats from the Atlantic, which we ought to counterbalance, in order to be prepared for all pressing emergencies.

The naval committee of the house will recommend an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to build gunboats.

Advices from Hatteras state that loyal blacks from North Carolina help to man the fleet of Flag Officer Goldsborough, and to serve the guns which have sunk the rebel boats and compelled the surrender of Roanoke Island.

Gen. C. E. Smith, lately at Paducah, has not been rejected by the senate. Objections to him being made by Kentucky senators, the nomination was laid over for the present.

The secretary of war calls for proposals from shippers, ship-owners and express lines, by telegraph, mail or personal application, for establishing a regular daily communication between Fort Monroe and Port Royal, Hatteras and Roanoke Island. No proposition of a speculative nature will be entertained, nor will contracts be given to any person not in the line of the business proposed.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.

Dispatches last night corroborate the previous reports of the capture of Roanoke Island. It is thought that Henry A. Wise and three regiments are captured.

Federal officers from Fort Donelson report that Grant had surrounded that fort and would probably bag 8,000 or 10,000 troops. The rebels are reported evacuating Bowling Green, and falling back on Nashville.

Capture of Roanoke Island.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PORT MONROE, Feb. 11.

By a flag of truce to-day we learn the complete success of the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island. The island was taken possession of, and Com. Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was destroyed on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants. The city was previously burned, but whether by our shells or the inhabitants, is not certain. The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the island is supposed to have been a little over 3,000 fighting men. Gen. Wise was ill at Nays Head, and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous he was removed to Norfolk.

All the gunboats but one were taken, and that one engaged in an engagement with the rebels. Our officers were assured that if they would wait a few days, whole regiments could be raised, and if the government would give them arms to defend themselves they could bring Tennessee

escaped. There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels.

The Richmond Examiner, this morning, in a leading editorial, says: The loss of an entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence of yesterday, by telegraph, is fully confirmed. Twenty-five hundred troops on an island in the sea, were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They responded with the most determined courage, but when 15,000 federal troops were landed against them, their retreat being cut off by the surrounding elements, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair, on a large scale.

The following dispatches on the subject are taken from the Richmond papers of this morning:

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.

The latest news states that Capt. O. Jennings Wise, son of Gov. Wise, who shot through the hip and disabled, and his wound is not mortal. Major Dawson and Lieut. Miller were mortally wounded—about 500 confederates were killed, and the wounded number 1,000. The number of yankees wounded is about the same. A late arrival this morning says that Elizabeth City has been shelled and burned by the yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on to Edenton.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.

Second Dispatch.—A rumor has prevailed that Com. Lynch's fleet of gunboats had been captured. It is regarded as true, but it is believed that all were burned by the confederates to prevent their capture, with the exception of one, which was endeavoring to make its escape. The fleet went to Elizabeth City from Roanoke Island and was probably burnt at the former point.

Third Dispatch.—A dispatch was received at Richmond at midnight stating as follows: A courier arrived here this P. M., and brought the intelligence that Elizabeth City had been burned by the rebels. During the night, the confederates landed a large force. All our gunboats, excepting one were captured by the enemy. Gen. Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk.

The following are the very latest. We copy from the Norfolk Daily Book:

A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, from which we gather the following information: The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday, about 7 o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens fled, resistance vain, evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames. We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet, except the Fanny or Forest, our informant is not certain which. This eluded the enemy; she was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she was captured.

It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned and that their crews succeeded in making their escape; if so we are at a loss to conjecture why the boats were not fired before they were abandoned.

The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that having exhausted their supply of coal and ammunition, they proceeded to Elizabeth City, for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, but without success, and the boats could not therefore return to the island, and lend any assistance whatever to our forces.

All the details as published, with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island, are confirmed by the courier, who represents our loss at 300 killed and 1000 wounded, and that of the enemy not less than 1000 killed.

Great havoc was made among the enemy, while coming up the road leading to fort; our soldiers brought to bear on them 24-pounders, and at every fire their ranks were terribly thinned. The places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled. The Park Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict, they were attacked by a whole regiment of zouaves, and though completely overpowered they stood their ground, they did not yield a foot till all but 7 of them had fallen bleeding to death.

There is good reason to believe that had Col. Henningson with his artillery been on the island it would not have been forced to surrender.

It is reported that one regiment from Massachusetts was badly cut up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the five it were that was attached to the expedition.

All the southern papers received to-day are unanimous in admitting a complete victory for our troops and in saying the loss of the island is a very serious one.

The news received to-day occasions great excitement at Old Point. A steamer with official dispatches from Gen. Burnside, hourly expected. The prisoners captured, numbering at least 2,000, will be here in a few days.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island early this morning to inform Gen. Huger that the prisoners of war from Fort Warren had arrived. The rebel steamer West Point came out from Norfolk, and the prisoners were transferred. They numbered four captains, three lieutenants, six 2d lieutenants, two 3d lieutenants, and 38 privates and cooks. They were taken at Hatteras and Santa Rosa, and are the last of the prisoners of war at Fort Warren, except Com. Barron.

The Norfolk boat brought here the captain of the transport Osceola which was part of Gen. Sherman's expedition, and was wrecked on the coast of Georgia, Nov. 24, and captain and the whole crew taken prisoners.

The latest intelligence from Savannah is that the federal gunboats were at Wall's Cut, an opening which communicates with Savannah without passing Fort Pulaski.

A dispatch from Charleston to Richmond, dated the 9th of Feb. states, with the Virginia and Colorado, opened fire on Fort McKee and Buchanan's, and the navy war. After some hours bombardment both vessels hauled off, both are said to be badly damaged. There has been some skirmishing between the federal and rebels at Port Royal ferry. The city of Savannah was being strongly fortified.

CAPE RACE, Feb. 12.

The steamship Teutonia, from Southampton 1st inst., passed this point this morning and was intercepted. The Tuscarora has been ordered off Southampton by the British government, and has taken up a position near the Needles. The pirate Naehville was still in Southampton harbor, and the reported naval engagement in the Mediterranean is not confirmed.

No later markets than those received by the Jura.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.

A special to the Republican dated Fort Henry, 11th, says: The gunboats Conestoga, Taylor and Lexington returned from the upper Tennessee last night. Boats went to Florence, Ala., and were received with the wildest joy by the people along the river. Old men cried like children, at the sight of the stars and stripes, and invited officers and men into their houses, and told them that all they had was at their disposal. Large numbers were anxious to enlist under the old flag, and the Taylor brought down 250 to fill up the gunboat crews. Our officers were assured that if they would wait a few days, whole regiments could be raised, and if the government would give them arms to defend themselves they could bring Tennessee

back into the Union in a few months. They said when the secession ordinance was passed, armed men stood at the polls and everything went as certain politicians said.

At Savannah, Chilton, Eastport and Florence the officers and men of our gunboats went ashore without arms and mingled freely with the people. The Union men along the river comprise the wealthiest and best of whom have American flags. Not a gun was fired either going or coming.

The rebel gunboats Eastport, Sallie Ward and Muscle, only partially finished, were captured and are here. The Eastport had 250,000 feet of lumber on board, and the Ward had a quantity of iron plating. Steamers Sam Kirkman, Lynn Boyd, Julia Smith, Sam Orr and Appleton Belle were burned by the rebels to prevent their capture by the federals. The railroad bridge at Florence was not destroyed.

A quantity of papers were captured on the Eastport, belonging to Lieut. Brown, late of the federal navy. Among them were letters from Lieut. Maury, stating that submarine batteries could not be successfully used in the rapid streams of the west. One hundred and fifty hogheads of tobacco and a quantity of other freight will be brought down from the mouth of the Sandy river to-morrow. A daily line of packets has been established between Port Henry and Cairo.

Nothing during the war has been so prostrating to the rebels as the late victory, and gunboat expedition above named.

THE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 12.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; no sales of moment.

Legislative.

SENATE.—Local bills chiefly considered. A committee of seven, from the minority of the senate, to whom was referred a bill for the repeal of the law known as the "personal liberty law," submitted a report on the subject, going into a full history of the causes for the passage of the law, but favoring its repeal. The report was long and able. The consideration of the whole subject was postponed till Thursday next.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Sanborn's bill providing for retaining moneys derived from licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, in the town, village or city treasury, instead of paying them over for the support of the county poor, was killed.

A bill was passed to repeal section 9 of chapter 13 of laws of 1861, authorizing the state to borrow money to repel invasion. The amendment extends the time for presenting accounts to one year, instead of three months after they accrue.

The Assembly receded from its non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the railroad license bill.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

On Christmas day a couple were married in the jail at Cleveland, Ohio, by a clergyman who is also under arrest there.

A confederate treasury note reads as follows: "Six months after the ratification of the treaty of peace between the confederate states and the United States, the confederate states of America will pay five dollars to bearer," etc.

The New York Evening Post says that whether it be true or not that Gen. Scott is going to Vera Cruz, one thing is considered certain—that he is going somewhere in the sloop-of-war Richmond.

The Cork (Ireland) Examiner says:—"Ever since the probability of a quarrel with America, the police at Queenstown had special orders to watch the arrivals of the American steamers, in order to ascertain if any political agent from that country landed in Ireland with the purpose of stirring up discontent here."

ANOTHER BRITISH STONE BLOCKADE PARADE.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer recalls the fact that during the year of 1812 the British commanders on Lake Champlain (see Cooper's History of the American Navy, vol. 2, page 34,) attempted to fill up the harbor of Otter Creek by sinking several vessels loaded with stones. This enterprise had for its authors Sir James Provost, Lieut. General Da Rottenberg, Major Generals Brisbane, Power, Robinson and Byne; also, the commander of the fleet, Sir James Yeo.

Two members of the Detroit Lancers—one named Brophy and the other McCutchen—fell into the river at Detroit on Thursday, while intoxicated, and were drowned.

The amount of fishing bounties paid in Ellsworth district, Maine, is about \$45,000, and in the Castine district \$50,000. In the latter district the amount is about \$15,000 less than last year.

The venerable Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, New York, was knocked down at auction Saturday, for \$55,200. Two years ago \$100,000 was refused for it.

Delaware having shaken off secessionism, is having a severe rough and tumble fight with the lottery system, and the prospects are that the old "sport" will be knocked out of time and out of the confines of little Del. Also, of course, Ben wood is chief mourner.

THE MERRIMAC.—The naval officers at Old Point have reliable information that the Merrimac is actually ready for service. The sloop-of-war Plymouth is off Craney Island, and the rebels are removing the obstructions in the Elizabeth river, so as to allow the Merrimac to come down and go up to Newport News to engage the Cumberland and Congress, now stationed there.

When the Merrimac comes out the Yorktown will come down the James river. It will be a tough engagement. The Merrimac mounts ten 100-pounders of the Armstrong pattern. The Plymouth mounts fourteen 9-inch navy guns. She will be assisted by a fleet of small boats, each armed with rifled guns. We have at Old Point the Minnesota, 44; Roanoke, 44; Jamestown, 20; Monticello, 6; a barque, 6; and several tug-boats, each with rifled

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Waukegan, through,	11:30 P.M.	7:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Oshkosh and way,	12:40 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	9:10 A.M.
Milwaukee, through,	1:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Waukegan, through,	2:30 P.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Madison and way,	3:30 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Bellevue and way,	4:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Ayer's office Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A.M.			
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P.M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P.M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Hospital Report of the Thirtieth.

The following hospital report of the 13th Wisconsin regiment is copied from the "Wisconsin Volunteer," issued at Leavenworth, February 6th:

The regiment has at present twenty-six men in hospital, as follows:

Regimental Band—Benjamin Snyder, Co. A—Ira Little, Corporal Bentley, N. Chapman, M. Warren, O. W. P. Al. Drich.
Co. B—D. E. Stevens, M. L. West.
Co. C—G. W. Hodson, I. Schring, O. Myers, B. B. Schamperhorn, A. Corning, Co. D—L. C. Craig, Wm. Everst, Corporal Dykeman.
Co. E—John Robb.
Co. F—A. B. Smith, L. P. Bent, Jerome Hitchcock, Wm. Strausberg.
Co. G—None.
Co. H—John Barber, Benjamin Emerson, Co. I—F. Foot.
Co. K—John Nymann.

These, together with about one hundred others, unable to march at present, will be left in the general hospital in this city, for the present, to recruit. The general hospital is well arranged, kept neat and clean, and is under the supervision of careful and experienced men.

SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS.—The most extensive sale of bonds which has occurred in late years took place in this city yesterday. This sale was about half a million (we estimate the amount on the report of the purchaser,) of Southern Wisconsin Railroad bonds, with fifty interest coupons attached, and the price paid was twenty-five cents, including the box in which they were packed. This beats the Harlem or New York & Erie in the New York stock board.

GRAND CONVOCAION.—Chicago papers announce that the legislatures of Wisconsin and Iowa intend to meet the constitutional convention of Illinois in a grand convocation at Bryan Hall in Chicago. The supposed purpose is the discussion of questions of interest to the north-west, including the matter of treasury notes, Lake Michigan and Mississippi union ship canal, and the location of a national armory.

CHRIST CHURCH.—A beautiful font was presented to this church on Wednesday last, by Mrs. S. M. Pease, mother of J. J. R. Pease, Esq., and Mrs. Hamilton Richardson, of this city. It is of marble, of a very neat design, from the marble works of Mr. Fuller of St. Louis, Missouri, who furnished the font and altar in Trinity Church.

The truly Christian liberality of this excellent and respected lady is appreciated and thankfully acknowledged by the Rector, vestry and congregation of the church. May our Heavenly Father reward her many fold in this life and in that which is to come, and with the satisfaction of seeing many "born," and of feeling that many more shall be "born" of the water in its ample bowl, and of the "spirit" to life everlasting.

It is with pleasure, as an interesting fact, that it has been used for the first time at the baptism of the grand-child and namesake of the donor, the beautiful little daughter of Mr. Hamilton Richardson, who was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Rager, at the service held on Wednesday evening.

CHEAP BREAD.—Bread is likely to be cheap for some time to come, and if it is well made it is truly the "staff of life," but if poorly made it is truly the "hammer of death." If you use D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus you will have no trouble in making delicious bread and biscuit.

FOWLER'S LECTURES.—Prof. O. S. Fowler will deliver a course of lecture, it will be seen, in this city, commencing about the 26th inst. Attention is directed to his advertisement.

The jewelry store of Webb & Lee will be removed to Lippin's corner about the first of March next. Room formerly occupied by John P. Hort & Co. feb10d3d.

THE RICHMOND RIOT.—A correspondent, writing from Fortress Monroe, says: "A serious riot occurred in Richmond on Tuesday night, which was so extensive and disastrous that it is feared the city will be placed under martial law. During the excitement persons were heard cheering for the Union."

PROPOSED RE-ORGANIZATION OF SECESSION.—Several senators are now engaged in maturing legislation, by which those states which have set themselves in rebellion against the general government will be deprived of the governments which have acted in defiance of the constitution, and be re-organized as territories, that the provisions of the constitution may be fully and lawfully carried into effect.

The Nashville Patriot contains a long card from Ben McCullough, addressed to the Richmond Whip, in which he roundly abuses Gen. Price, accusing him of robbing the Louisiana and Arkansas soldiers of their share of the glory won in the battle of Springfield, (so Ben says) took Sigel's battery at the point of the bayonet.

COL. CORCORAN TO BE RELEASED.—Hon. Alfred Ely, in a note to Corporal U. J. Herrell, published in the Rochester Express, says that Col. Corcoran will be released in ten days.

GOOD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.—Hon. Emerson Etheridge, clerk of the house at Washington, has received letters from Tennessee announcing the discouragement of the secessionists now holding the state in bondage. Wealthy families are fleeing, taking their slaves with them, and it is hoped that Gen. Thomas will occupy Nashville before Washington's birthday. The letters were sent to Gen. McClellan, for his information.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, FEBRUARY 12, 1862.
Receipts wheat were again light today and the market, under a strong competition among buyers, gained 12c per bushel, with sales of about 1500 bushels at 70¢ for choice milling samples and 62¢ for inferior grades. Good shipping, closing firm. Dressed hogs were in good demand at yesterday's prices, receipts light. Other receipts exchanged.
We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—white winter 75¢; good to extra milling spring 78¢; shipping grades 62¢.
CORN—good request at 15¢ per 50 lbs. shells and 14¢ per 72 lbs. ear.
OATS—dull at 15¢ per bushel.
RYE—in good request at 25¢ per 60 lbs.
BARLEY—dull at 25¢ per 60 lbs.
CLOVER SEED—in fair demand at 12¢ per 50 lbs.
POTATOES—new 12¢ per bushel.
BUTTER—plenty at 10¢ per lb. for choice roll.
EGGS—scarce at 50¢ per dozen.
WOOL—in good demand at 22¢ per lb. for fair to choice clip.
DRESSED HOGS—\$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100, for heavy to extra heavy and \$2.50 to \$3.00 for light.
TALLOW—Dress, in 50 lbs. ctns, 8¢.
TALLOW—spring at retail 25¢, per 100 lbs.
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65¢; chickens, 45¢.
SUGAR PRICES—range from 20¢ to 30¢ each.

Chicago Market. Tuesday, Feb. 11.
The demand for provisions is light and the market dull and drooping. New York stock to a limited extent last night at 90¢, but there were no transactions reported today. Land continues dull and unchanged. Prime city cattle rounded off at 6¢, and country do at 5¢. Dressed hogs were in good supply, and the demand being lively, the market declined fully 5¢ per cent. The fall in provisions tends to keep packers almost entirely out of the market. Sales at the opening were made at \$3.65 to \$3.75, but before the close about 800 head sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75, dividing on 200 lbs. The receipts of live hogs at the yards this morning were light, and the market was very quiet, there being no disposition on the part of buyers to take hold until the supply increases; sales ranged from 20¢ to 24¢. Beef cattle quiet and rather scarce, with sales of medium to good at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cent.
The favorable advices by the Liverpool steamer "Hesperus," of the 10th inst., that there was a had no effect on the wheat market here. There was a fair speculative inquiry and prices improved 1/2¢, closing steady at 75¢ to 76¢ for No. 2 and 74¢ to 75¢ for No. 1, landing. There was very little demand for flour and the market ruled dull and heavy. Corn was quiet and declined 1/2¢ with sales of mixed at 22¢. Oats were more active at 12¢ for No. 1 in store. Rye scarce and firm at 35¢. Barley inactive demand. Highways firm at 15¢ to 17¢. Cattle steady.—Journal.

The American Question in England.—Additional Advice by the American.

FRANCE.—The emperor's speech to the corps legislatif, on the 25th, was expected with great interest, under the belief that he will say something important on American affairs.
The London Globe editorially remarks that "the maritime powers cannot be expected to respect the federal blockade unless really more effective. The commerce of the world cannot suffer itself to be depopulated for an indefinite period on a paper blockade." "As to intervention," says the Globe, "we may be invited or offered to intervene, but our great aim must be to preserve consistency with our own principles."

In a letter from Mr. Seward to Smith O'Brien, in response to the latter's recently proffered advice, Mr. Seward urges Mr. O'Brien, if he would promote the cause of America, of Great Britain, and of humanity at large, to speak and act in every case without qualification for the American Union. Mr. Seward's tone is highly patriotic for the Union and friendly towards the European powers, in regard to whom he is decidedly inclined to stand aloof, not only in the right, but upon the defensive.
George Thompson has been lecturing at Manchester again on American affairs. His remarks were mainly in response to a late speech of Mr. Massey, at Suffolk, whose statements he branded as absolutely false, and a grievous injustice to the north. The lecturer said the breaking of the blockade would be a wicked and feudal act, and no greater crime could be committed against any country. He had faith, however, in the neutral policy of Earl Russell.

The Times, in an editorial on Mr. Sumner's speech, protests against any suggestion that England had budgeted one step from her former position with respect to her rights, either neutral or belligerent. What she agreed to at the congress of Paris, she will stand by, and what she had before, limited only by those concessions, she has still. The case of the Trent has made no new phase whatever.
The London Times, in another editorial says: "We need not be eager to meddle with American affairs. This is the time for waiting, and we can afford to wait quite as easily as the north and south can afford to look across the Potomac at a cost of two million pounds a week, each of them. If they do not stop, we will have cause to complain. It will tell all the more for our present patience and forbearance."
The Gibraltar Chronicle says the United States consul at Cadiz protested against the assistance given the Sumter at that port. The authorities, however, considered themselves bound to afford such aid as was indispensable. The Sumter having sprung a leak near the screw, she was therefore permitted to effect necessary repairs in the arsenal.

SPAIN.—The minister of state has declared in congress that Spain would demand reparation from Mexico on account of the war of independence. It was also stated that Spain had received no official communication respecting any further resolution of France and England in reference to Mexico. He concluded by saying that Spain would fittingly support the interests of Mexico.

The latest French papers conclude from the attitude of the English press that the Trent affair was only a pretext for war, and that England wants to force the blockade of the southern ports.
The Paris Times, replying to an assertion of the blockade being ineffective, recalls the fact that Russian vessels ran the blockade of the Baltic in 1854, as now happens at Charleston.
The Opinions Nationale blames semi-official papers for their hidden southern sympathy, and says England would become dangerous to France if America were weakened.
The Constitutional says Gen. Almonte is now in France negotiating to place Arch Duke Maximilian on a Mexican throne.—Almonte will accompany the French expedition to Mexico.

WILL GIVE THEM A WARM RECEPTION.—The federal gun boats are prepared to give the rebels a warm reception in case at any time they should attempt boarding. Each boat is supplied with a number of large hose pipes for throwing hot water from the boiler with a force of two hundred pounds pressure to the square inch. Any human being who encounters this terrible stream of hot water will be boiled in an instant.

BARLEY COFFEE.—We see it stated that the demand for this article is rapidly increasing. Probably not more than one third of the amount of real coffee is now sold per week, that was sold previous to the coffee tariff. The barley coffee is said to be an excellent article; just as good, to all intents and purposes, as the genuine article. Ordinary barley is first soaked in water until a little softened, then dried and roasted as we roast the coffee kernel. It is then ground. To about as much as ground coffee would be used at a meal, add one teaspoonful of the extract of coffee to make a flavor.

SAYERS SIGNED.—The Richmond Examiner publishes the card of George N. Sayers, announcing himself as a candidate for the rebel congress, as a sample of coolness, and pronounces it "the most refreshing proof of the kind we have met with for a long time."

McKEY & BRO'S

JANUARY CIRCULAR

For 1862.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To the People of

Janesville, Rock & adjoining Counties

McKey & Bro's

MAMMOTH STORE

FULLY COMPLETED

and

READY FOR BUSINESS.

W. H. have now completed our new addition, making our store decidedly the largest business establishment west of New York city; size, 44 feet by 100, five stories high including basement. And in order to all the same, we found it necessary in the early part of the season, to purchase ten times our usual amount of stock. Anticipating a still further advance on Foreign and domestic goods, we made another extensive purchase immediately before the great and unprecedented advance which has taken place within the past two weeks. We have now in stock at our different establishments, over

\$250,000 Worth of Merchandise!

Every single dollar worth of which was purchased before the advance, and in order to give our patrons a general benefit, we shall, for the

Next 20 Days, Sell at Retail Only,

the following goods at the prices mentioned, namely:

Our entire stock of perfectly

FAST COLORED PRINTS

at 10 cents per yard. Let the people bear in mind that

fruits have been advanced in price 50 per cent; still we have concluded to close out the amount of our retail stock of Prints, being the very best brands in the market, at

10 Cents per Yard.

We have now on hand

10 Cases Madder Color Prints

substantially for bedding, which we will sell, for the next 20 days, at 10 cents per yard, this day, Chicago 10 cents per yard at wholesale. The above prices are for the retail trade exclusively.

5,000 Chenille Scarfs

at 12 1/2 cents each

Just received, five cases of plain, solid color

DE LAINES!

which we offer, for the next 20 days, at prices even lower than prices, namely: 12 yards for \$1. Just imagine,

Eight Pence per Yard for Delaines.

3,000 pieces fancy figured Delaines, nice small patterns, of the very best quality, which we offer for the next 20 days, at one-half price, or eight yards for \$1, the same price as retail.

We would ask attention to the following: our entire stock of splendid

Manchester and Pacific Delaines,

sold today in New York City at 25 cents, we now offer for the next 20 days, at 12 1/2 cents per yard, or 12 yards for \$1.50, which is the retail price of prints in many cities of this country.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

is well filled with a select stock of

Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Trimmings, &c.,

and presents great inducements to customers.

We call particular attention to our

Dress Goods Department.

Having purchased in the early part of December 5,000 pieces of different styles of Dress Goods, at the great

closing auction sales of the season, from Widdemeyer, Hogg & Hubbard, William Popping & Co., Wilder, Combs & Mount, Hagerty & Co., Andrews, Jones & Co., and Lockwood Brothers, where no goods are sold but by the case, direct from the makers. And having purchased exclusively for cash, enables us this day to offer to our customers some

as cheap as a common Delaine, and in many cases as low as the present retail prices. For instance, we now offer 100 pieces splendid Repps, 3/4 yard wide at 2 1/2 cents per yard, elegantly printed, modern designs, and sold by us in the early part of the season at 50 cents per yard. We now offer for the next 20 days, 100 pieces of double width Repps, and by last month at 60 cents per yard, now only 44 cents. All our

Mohair, Poplins, French Merinos, Plain Repps

and many other styles at an equal reduction. Our stock of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

is now much larger than at any time previous this season, and in order to close them out we offer the entire stock at a

GREAT REDUCTION,

from 20 to 40 per cent from last week's prices.

We have recently fitted up a spacious

Carpet Room

the entire length of our store, and fitted it to its utmost capacity with a splendid stock of

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

purchased before the great advance on Woolen and Cottons.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING

is large and varied, and also comprises Hats, Caps, Fur-trimmed Gowns, Buffalo Robes, Furts, &c., all purchased specially to the great advantage, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock, we now offer it at a great reduction.

Garments Made and Cut to Order.

Hoop Skirts!

We call the particular attention of the ladies to our unequalled stock of Hoop Skirts, comprising the Belle Trill, Four Cord Diamond Skirts which we now offer at

FOUR CENTS PER ROW.

Also, the new Wave Tape Skirts with sealed tabs and patent fastenings, which we had made to order in New York city, and are warranted never to

Get Out of Shape.

Also a large assortment of these much worn Balmoral Skirts, and very cheap.

IN CONCLUSION,

we beg leave to assure our customers that we will continue to do business upon the principle which has heretofore given such general satisfaction, and our store will be a place of visit to our establishment, where you will find a greater variety, larger stock and

CHEAPER GOODS

than any other store in this part of the world. Persons living at a distance in the purchase of which has heretofore given such general satisfaction, and our store will be a place of visit to our establishment, where you will find a greater variety, larger stock and

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CHEAPER GOODS

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL

REMOVAL.

Fall and Winter Goods!

AT THE

NEW AND POPULAR STORE

OF

RIORDAN & LEECH,

Main Street, Janesville.

embracing every style of

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,

bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold at a

Small Advance

only from first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, I beg to draw your attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Every single dollar worth of which was purchased before the advance, and in order to give our patrons a general benefit, we shall, for the

Next 20 Days, Sell at Retail Only,

the following goods at the prices mentioned, namely:

Our entire stock of perfectly

FAST COLORED PRINTS

at 10 cents per yard. Let the people bear in mind that

fruits have been advanced in price 50 per cent; still we have concluded to close out the amount of our retail stock of Prints, being the very best brands in the market, at

10 Cents per Yard.

We have now on hand

10 Cases Madder Color Prints

substantially for bedding, which we will sell, for the next 20 days, at 10 cents per yard, this day, Chicago 10 cents per yard at wholesale. The above prices are for the retail trade exclusively.

5,000 Chenille Scarfs

at 12 1/2 cents each

Just received, five cases of plain, solid color

DE LAINES!

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Eight Pence per Yard for Delaines.

3,000 pieces fancy figured Delaines, nice small patterns, of the very best quality, which we offer for the next 20 days, at one-half price, or eight yards for \$1, the same price as retail.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

In pursuance, and by virtue of the judgment of the circuit court of the county of Jackson, in and for the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that on the 12th day of December, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiffs and against the defendant above named, a decree was rendered, the substance of which is as follows, to-wit: That the said John C. Bell, who is the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the City Jail, on Main street, in the city of Jameville, in said county, do hereby certify that on the 12th day of December, 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a following described mortgaged premises, to-wit: That certain piece, parcel or tract of land lying and being situated in the county of Jackson, State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:—bounded on the north by the south line of the road said to run on section number 33; in length, number 40 rods; on the east, by the range number twelve (12), commencing at the point of intersection of the Jameville and Beloit roads and the Beloit running along Monterey, in said city, and thence southerly and easterly along the line of Monterey to Jameville; on the east by the west line of the Jameville and Beloit road running along the east line of the range number 12, and thence southerly and easterly down parallel with the first mentioned road, to the distance of forty (40) rods south therefrom; and on the south by the south line of the range number 12, and the west line of Beloit road, at the distance of 40 rods west therefrom, containing 10 (ten) acres of land, exclusive of the highway, on the south line of the range number 12, and the east line of the Beloit road, and the expenses of said sale.—Dated January 10, 1862.—B. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Jackson County, Missouri.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said County, this 12th day of January, 1862.

